Saucelito Weekly Herald.

VOL. 2. SAUCELITO: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1872. NO. 24.

Saucelito Weekly Herald.

Published Every Saturday,
AT SAUCELITO, MARIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
THOS. P. WOODWARD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SUBSCRIPTION, 25 cents per month, or $2.50 per year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING—One inch of space one time, $1.00, or $2.50 per month.

AGENTS OF THE HERALD.

The following gentlemen will act as Agents of this paper:

A. F. Hinman.....San Rafael
W. Dutton.....Tomales
Batten & Co.....Bolinas
Wm Friedlander.....Olema
E. Jackman.....Nicasio

SAUCELITO, ... Saturday, November 30th

TRADES UNIONS.

Is it not strange that men will kick down the ladder by which they climbed? And yet our Trades Unions are virtually doing this. Each man who has learned a trade has been an apprentice. His knowledge of his business was obtained through, means, which he now denies to others. He had his term of service, learned, or was taught his trade, set up for himself, or sold his services to others, and then joins in the crusade not only against what he considered—and often correctly—unremunerating wages, but against the very privileges he once enjoyed, and without which he would not now be in a position to work for trades pay, or vote against its being taught to others. Thus he kicks down the ladder, if not from beneath his own feet, from under those of his fellow craftsmen, and those of his own sons, if he have any. This is a necessary result of the workings of the Unions. But quite likely most of these men have no sons, being unmarried. And according to their rules, only a very few apprentices are allowed employment in any establishment in which they and their rules bear sway. Those that are allowed must be sons of the men of the Unions. In Philadelphia where there are over ninety-two thousand journeymen connected with the Trades Unions, there are only three thousand five hundred apprentices, or about one to twenty-six workmen. In the same city there are out of employment, twenty-two thousand boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty. A similar condition of things exist in other parts of the country, perhaps all through it. And almost everywhere are complaints of the want of skilled workmen. It seems a part of the plan to keep the number as few as possible in order that the wages shall be higher, although by this rule their own sons are deprived of the privilege of learning a trade.

While believing that workmen are justified in restoring to all reasonable and fair means to secure for themselves and their craft a just compensation for their labor, we cannot approve of the course pursued to obtain it, because it is unjust toward the rising generation, detrimental to the public interest, obstructive to business and progress, and certain in the end to prove injurious, if not ruinous to their own interests. Out of twenty-five thousand boys in Philadelphia capable of learning trades, and who should be learning them, only three thousand five hundred, not one in seven, are allowed by these tyranous rules, to learn trades. It is probably quite as bad in other cities. What is likely, almost sure to be the result? An empty brain is the devil's workshop. Idleness is certain to sow its tares, and dissipation, crime and punishment are sure to be the result in too many cases.

By adopting the principle of restricting the privilege of learning trades to a comparatively few, these Unions are laying for themselves a foundation of mistakes by which the whole structure will become a failure. The members who live long will live to see their own sons afloat on the great sea of life without purpose, because without the knowledge necessary to make themselves useful to society and satisfactory to themselves. It is too early in this movement to see just yet the results of the wrong system adopted. Already, however, some of the effects are evident in the floating population of useless young men, and of boys and lads whom these false views of policy have barred out of the means of becoming useful members of society. It is all right for the workmen to protect themselves and their craft, but they have no right, and it is the worst policy to attempt doing it by depriving others of a natural privilege, a right of civilized life.

BOHEMIAN ENGLISH.

The Anglo-Saxon language, since the memory of man, has, like most others undergone, from generation to generation, changes in form, pronunciation and signification, until the original language has been nearly lost. In modern times, since the power of printing and of rapid communication have given the means of equaling dialects, these changes have been far less rapid. Dialects seem to acquire more the regularity of the national speech, and distinct languages seem to assimilate in some degree. Nevertheless there is in the use of words and phrases great carelessness, which tends to corrupt the text of popular writers. The Queen's English suffers rough usage at home, and on this continent, where speakers of English are the most numerous, the President's English is at times abused, and not unfrequently by the official heads of the nation. President Van Buren was accredited with the assertion that "our sufferings is intolerable;" President Tyler avowed "these was the sayings of a Roman Consul;" President Taylor declared we were "at peace with all the world and the rest of mankind;" Gne. Scott complained of detention by a "hasty plate of soup," and President Grant, in his recent letter upon Indian affairs, declares "if any change takes place in the Indian policy of the Government while I hold my present office it will be on the humanitarian side of the question." The President doubtless meant to say "on the side of humanity," since it is not easy to understand what the doctrine of the humanitarians, or those who deny the divine origin of Christ, has to do with the murders by old Cachise. The President, in the use of the word, was probably misled by the popular disposition to use high sounding words without much care as to the accuracy of their meaning. This disposition breaks out virulently in what has been called "Bohemian" English, in which the the use of slang, honest, Anglo-Saxon words seems to be altogether beneath the dignity of even the report of a drunk. If it is about to rain we are told that "the advent of a pluvial dispensation is at hand." If a man buys a pint of peanuts, we are informed that he has "secured a small measure of shell fruit." Words for the sake of their sound are continually forced to do duty in strange connections, and sometimes the most absurd phrases become adopted generally even by otherwise correct writers, as the old Anglo-Saxon present participle, for instance, has become "villainously arrested." Thus the "house is being built" is substituted for the "house is building," that is "in building," "in process of building." Those who use this phrase attempt to justify it by urging that if the house is building it is doing something. "How can a house which does not exist do anything?" To get clear of this supposed difficulty, they assert that the house "is built," or "is being built," that is the house "exists built," because neither "is" nor "being" have any meaning except that of existence. This meaning becomes clear when we say "the house being built we moved in;" "the money being paid we signed." Here it is is correctly asserted that the work is done, the house completed. But if the word "is" is inserted it is claimed to mean that the house is not yet built. That is, if we say it is built we mean that it is not built. This absurdity is contrived to avoid using a phrase justified by all the standard English writers, ancient and modern.

CROOK AND HOWARD.

We have been not a little astonished at the report that the Eastern apologists of the Apache murders, and advocates of the disgraceful policy of non-interference by the Government between the white citizens and the red savages, now demand that Arizona be withdrawn from the military division of the Pacific, added to the department of New Mexico, and placed under command of Gen. Howard. This report reaches us just after that gentleman reached the East; the demand comes from his friends, and we have not heard that he has made any protest or objection. We are surprised at his silence. We understood him to say that he and Gen. Crook agreed about the proper policy to be pursued toward the Apaches, and if that statement were true, we know of no reason why Crook should be deprived of his command to make room for Howard. There is no charge against Crook, save that he is disposed to use force in punishing the outrageous crimes of the red devils of his department, and if Howard approves that disposition, let him stand back and tell his friends to shut up. Crook has not only experience in the business of Indian fighting, but he has the confidence of the public, and has a right, by faithful service, to be retained in his present honorable command, and if now Gen. Howard countenances any attempt to remove him, the verdict of public opinion on this coast will be that he spoke falsely when he claimed to be a friend of Crook, and when he pretended to agree with his policy.

We take this renewed opportunity of declaring that the continuous refusal of the Federal Government for the last six years to protect the white citizens of Arizona against the brutal and murderous forays of the Apaches, is the most shameful chapter in the history of the United States. It seems to be an established principle that a white citizen in Arizona has no rights which an Apache is bound to respect, or which the Government is bound to defend. Any attempt to use force to punish the thousand unpunished and unprovoked assassinations committed there by the savages, within a few years immediately calls forth outcries about inhumanity from a lot of fools and hypocrites, and Congress and the War Department have looked on without action, and indirectly encouraged the slaughter since the close of the Rebellion.

Inquiry.

ANTIOCH, Cal., November 18, 1872.

EDITOR SAUCELITO HERALD—SIR: I write you this to ask you if you could give me a little information in regard to the price of land and the productions of Marin county: especially in the immediate vicinity of San Rafael? What do they value land at per acre—*level* land I mean, lying on any of the main roads leading into San Rafael, within from one to three or four miles of the town. Do peaches, apricots, cherries and grapes flourish and do well there? Do the farmers and residents pretend to raise field corn, Irish and sweet potatoes in the county? Do they seem to do well and flourish in that soil and climiate? If you could answer these few questions you would confer upon a small farmer, looking for a location, to settle, an especial favor.

Yours truly, G. G. P.

We believe the price of land near San Rafael varies according to location, at from twenty to four hundred dollars per acre. We do not know of any field corn being grown; but all other grains yield well. We would be obliged to any of our subscribers who would furnish us with the information desired by our correspondent.—[ED. HERALD].

IT is a blessing to us poor fellows who cannot afford to pay the high prices charged for seats in some of the churches, to know that even if our pockets will not permit us to participate here, there will be no distinction hereafter. The aristocracy of some of our large cities, however, seem to think that their chances will be graded by the prices they pay if we may judge from the result of a recent sale of sittings at St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal church, at the corner of Madison avenue and Forty-second street, New York. There are two hundred pews in the church, and their valuation is $312,900—the lowest being valued at $300. At the sale the premiums for choice ranged from $10 to $1,500, the latter price being paid by Vanderbilt for the first choice, who paid also for the second choice, $1,100. Nineteen pews sold for $32,960.

PHILADELPHIA has taken a decided start from the old fogyishness that has always characterized it, and made an advance on the other tack. The *Ledger* says that an ambitious youth named John New, learning that his father had voted for Grant, reversed the rule and gave the old man a thrashing. The Police Judge held him to bail on the charge of assault.

A General Growl.

EDITOR HERALD: Some years ago, it was the fashion to crack up everything we had, or claimed, or produced. Our trees and fruits and vegetables were mammoth, our mines were inexhaustible, our lands the most fertile, our climate the most salubrious. In fact, the Italian nose was put out of joint. When the last spike was driven, not only the Eastern States, but half Europe was expected to move over to this side. It was said that cars were engaged twelve months ahead, so great was the anticipated rush.

But the rush did not come. Boston, to be sure, came; Chicago came, ate and drank and sneered. And so soured and disgusted we became at the slighting of our charms, that in our wrath, we have come to denouncing what we before so highly prized, and we publish to the world that our former exaggerated bombast was nothing but conceited braggadocio. Our climate is bad, our lands are barren, and our mines played out.

We don't ask the world to come here, we entreat them not; we beseech them to mistrust our lands, our climate and our people. They say "it is an ill-bird it befouls its own nest." But it is not that, some of our journals are doing, and have been doing for years. First: Large owners were denounced by the *Bulletin*, for buying and opening up to cultivation, lands that had been begging in the market for ten or fifteen years, and emigrants were warned not to come, unless they were prepared to pay $10 to $20 per acre, All the public lands had been gobbled up. Next, the world was warned that California was bankrupt, the mines had given out, and the drought had left us dependant upon Chile for our breadstuffs, a prediction we verified by exporting about three million quintals that year; then followed a howl at Stanford's preparation to move twelve million sacks, which was denounced as a Goat Island canard; but when it was found that the yield would be nearer twenty million, the calamity appeared so appalling, that consternation seized us and in our panic we telegraphed to all parts of the globe for ships to relieve us of our embarrassing riches at their own rates. We sent printed circulars to all the farmers in the universe, warning them against a land which produced so much grain it could not be moved. Don't come to California dear people don't come. The land is so fruitful, that we are smothered in wheat, and dont wish to have you involved in our catastrophe. We lifted our eyes to Heaven, and like Dives we besought Isaac to warn our brethern against this place. But the *Bulletin* now assures us that vessels enough are under way to the rescue, we breathe again. Where next the danger, not to ourselves, but to our neighbors in Europe. "Watchman tell us of the night, what its signs of danger are."

"Lands, swamps, mines, our friends are in danger of purchasing these useless commodities from our designing citizens; fortunately, however, our agent in London, ex-Secretary Benjamin, has warned the innocent cockneys that they cannot hold leases on mines in California. We have quashed the sale of a swamp, and we are now doing our best, aided by Benjamin and the *Times* to stop the sale of any more mines. Lands, swamps and mines are a delusion and a snare. Let us avert the danger from our friends.

ANON.

THE painter who went out in front of old Blink's house with him to see how it could be brightened up, of course advised paint. Blinks, however, casting his eye at a neighboring structure, which had just received a fresh coat of mastic, inquired, "Can't I have my house *masticated*?" "Certainly, if you *choose*," replied the facetious house-artist.

"THE BEST OF IT."—First Gentleman Farmer.—Why, there goes that artful rogue, Billy Giles! Is he at his old tricks still? Second Ditto.—He has cheated everybody down about here, sir, except me! He tried it on this winter, but I was too clever for him! Sold me a cow, and (triumphantly) I made him take it back at *half price!*

AN Irish gentleman, visiting some friends in the North, was received with so much hospitality, and drank so very hard, that he departed in a shorter time than was expected, and when asked the reason, gravely said that "he liked them so much, and ate and drank so incessantly, that he was sure, if he lived there a month longer, he should die in a fortnight."

DIGGS, who belongs to the Skinflint family, sends his wife into the country during the "hot season," because she visits her relations and thereby saves money to him. This we don't object to particularly, but he is so mean as to stipulate that she shall not write home more than once a month, because it costs so much for postage, and insists that the letters shall be written in pencil, so that he can rub out their contents and use the paper over again.

THE Connecticut tobacco crop, now being cut and harvested, is reported to be the largest and most prolific ever raised in that region, and the farmers in the vicinity of East Hartford, it is estimated, will net from a million to a million and a half of dollars from their tobacco fields. The yield, it is estimated, will bring $1,000 an acre. Large tracts of land in the Connecticut Valley formerly used for the cultivation of strawberries, melons and garden produce, are now devoted entirely to the tobacco crop, which brings in a handsome return, and can be more readily converted into cash. In the Housatonic Valley, the tobacco plants had a bad start, but the warm weather has stimulated the crop, and the yield promises to be above the average. This news of the Connecticut tobacco crop of 1872 will be gratifying to smokers, as the yield of that region in 1871, though large, was of inferior quality.

NOTHING is more indicative of the earnestness of life than the sight of a well-developed male creature spending eight hours a day in trying to wear out a dry goods box with the seat of his pants.

Saucelito Weekly Herald.

SAUCELITO, ... Saturday, November 30, 1872

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MAN-OF-WAR "BENICIA."—On last Sunday the United States man-of-war steamer *Benicia*, arrived in Saucelito, from the Mare Island Navy Yard. She is a splendid looking vessel, rates second class, and has twelve guns, of which ten are nine inch broadsides, one is a eleven inch pivot, and one a sixty pound rifle. On the forecastle she has 213 men and twenty-five marines. Following is a list of her officers: Captain, A. G. Clary; Lieut.-Officer and Executive Officer, J. C. Graham; Lieut.-Commander and Navigator, W. H. Whiting; Lieut.-Commander, I. Bishop; Lieutenants, A. B. Carter, W. Goodwin, Wm. Little; Master, Singer; Chief Engineer, G. F. Kutz; Surgeon, H. S. Pitkin; Paymaster, E. Putnam; First Asst. Engineer, C. Andrade; Second Asst. Engineer, J. A. Tobin; Asst. Surgeon, M. D. Jones; Second Lieut. Marines, A. G. Ellsworth; Mate, F. A. Wing; Captain's Clerk, D. H. Everett; Paymasters Clerk, W. McMurray; Boatswain, Allexis Mack; Gunner, Wm. Halford; Carpenter, W. D. Toye; Sail-maker, W. Rogers. The *Benicia* will remain at Saucelito until her officers receive orders to sail for an extended cruise.

HEROES.—Among the non-commissioned officers of the *Benicia* are two heroes who have been promoted by the Government for deeds of valor and bravery as seamen in the Navy. One is William Halford, who was a sailor on board the United States man-of-war *Saginaw*, wrecked nearly two years since in the South Pacific Ocean. Halford was the only surviving one of a boat's crew which was sent to Honolulu for assistance, sailing a distance of about 2,000 miles. He was nearly dead when he reached the Sandwich Islands, but having his papers from the Captain of the *Saginaw*, a vessel was quickly despatched to her relief. Halford was then forwarded to San Francisco, where General Cobb and a committee of citizens presented him with a medal as a testimonial of his bravery. The Government also recognized his noble services by presenting him with a medal and promoting him to the position of gunner.

Alexander Mack, for meritorious conduct during the late war, in Mobile Bay, was promoted to the position of boatswain.

VESSELS IN OUR HARBOR.—During the past week quite a number of vessels have been lying in our harbor, presenting a very pretty sight. Excursions have been made to each of them by the citizens of this place and vicinity, and also from San Francisco. On Sunday last, and on Thanksgiving Day, pleasure parties were received on the man-of-war "Benicia," the iron ship "Lapwing," the whaling bark "Sea Breeze," the steamer "Princess," the propeller "Diana," and the yacht "Mermaid."

DESERTERS.—During the reception on board the *Benicia*, on Wednesday, six of the crew eluded the vigilance of the officers on duty and deserted. They rowed in one of the boats to Kershaw's Island, there abandoned the boat, and made for parts unknown. Their names are John Bowden, John Kurt, Thomas Brady, James Warburton, James Flagg and George Farley. A reward of twenty dollars has been offered for the recapture of each of the deserters.

THE "LAPWING."—The cargo of railroad iron and coal, has all been discharged from the *Lapwing*. Capt. Hewitson is now having a wooden ceiling laid in his ship, preparatory to receiving a cargo of wheat for York. Two schooners with two hundred and eighty tons of wheat were laying alongside the ship on Thursday, ready to be taken on the slip. On Wednesday Capt. Hewitson entertained a number of Saucelito ladies, with a fine dinner on his ship.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The body of the Portuguese sailor who was drowned some ten days since while swimming from the *Sea Breeze*, was found in the bay last Monday. Coroner Hawkins held an inquest at Old Saucelito on Tuesday, the jury rendering a verdict that the deceased was twenty-three years of age, and came to his death by drowning.

RECEPTION.—On Wednesday, the officers of the *Benicia* gave a reception to their friends, which was largely attended by the officers of the Flag-ship *California*, and from Angel Island and surrounding garrisons.

UPSET.—On Tuesday, one of the milk drivers, coming down the hill from Tennessee Valley, was upset in his wagon, but fortunately escaping without sustaining any damage.

RAIN.—Rain commenced falling in moderate showers about half past two o'clock on Thursday, and during the night we had a a heavy rain accompanied by thunder and lightning.

ACCIDENT.—The *Benicia* in coming to anchor in Saucelito harbor, ran into the *Sea Breeze*, and carried off her fore-top gallant mast.

MASS.—Rev. Father Bermingham will celebrate mass in this town on Sunday, December 8th.

THERE is a chateau near Paris in which a party of the Prussian guards were quartered, all of these men of great stature, six feet and over. The chateau belonged to a sprightly little French Countess, who, rather than leave her house, stayed behind and did the honors of it to her enforced guests. A superior officer referring to these gigantic soldiers, said to her—"Are they not splendid fellows?" "Phoo!" she replied, "what's the good of them? You can't do anything with them unless you have a ladder!"

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

THE $250,000 ruby turns out to be a large garnet.

—The art gallery at Woodward's Gardens is being remodeled and enlarged.

THANKSGIVING DAY was not generally observed except in the turkey line.

A MAN shooting gulls on the wharf was arrested and fined twenty dollars.

—The opinion of an expert is not valued very highly since Janin was so easily duped!

YESTERDAY MORNING the pavilion at Hayes' Park was almost entirely destroyed by fire.

THE store of F. B. Taylor & Co., was damaged to the extent of $8,000, caused by the explosion of oleophine oil.

—A young lady who attends the fashionable balls, says she does not use Virginia trust plug, or nigger head, only paper tobacker.

—The managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum acknowledge the receipt of $145 from the Democratic County Committee.

The case of the Brotherton brothers will go to the Supreme Court. Judge Tyler, their counsel, has completed his bill of exceptions.

Two burglars were caught on Sunday morning while attempting to rob a house on the corner of Bush and Mason streets.

—On and after Monday, December 2, 1872, no freight will be received at the depot of the Central Pacific Railroad, on the corner of Fourth and Townsend streets, after 4 o'clock P. M.

THE committee appointed by the Diamond Company returned from their visit to the fields and reported that it was a gigantic fraud. The full reports were published in the *Alta California*.

—Yesterday, while taking her Thanksgiving dinner, one of the High School girls discovered a horse-hair in her butter and cried out, "Here, Sophronia Jane, remove this plate of butter; it's chuck full of the epizootic."

—The workmen of the Spring Valley Water Company, yesterday, while digging a trench for their mains, at the crossing of Mission and Third streets, dug up the skull of a man. The teeth were in a fair state of preservation.

—A splendid collation was served on Thanksgiving Day to the employees of Messrs. Plum, Bell & Co. Some forty persons were present. The table was presided over by Mr. Hahre, the Superintendent of the establishment.

—At an early hour yesterday morning a burglar effected an entrance into the residence of Irwin Davis, corner of Powell and California streets, and ransacked the house. Before leaving the premises he devoured the inside of several mince pies and irrigated his esophagus with copious draughts of champagne.

—On Wednesday evening a meeting was held at Scandinavian Hall for the purpose of taking steps to raise a fund in aid of the sufferers by the recent floods in Denmark. Acting Consul Sounichsin presided. A committee was appointed to superintend the collection of contributions. The committee was composed of the following: Capt. Robinson, Capt. Jenson, Julius Anderson, Capt. Chas. Nilson, Capt. S. B. Peterson, E. Prahl, H. Turnerup, L. Haugsted, S. O. Erickson, E. A. Meldrup, Capt. A. T. Peterson and N. L. Sykes.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

—A despatch from Seattle says: Dr. H. P. Lathrop, of San Francisco, died November 25th.

SEVEN car loads of fine sheep have arrived at San Jose from Vermont.

ON the 24th, J. B. Crandall, an old stage driver, was kicked to death by a horse near Los Angeles.

MR. R. S. THROCKMORTON, of the United States Coast Survey, is at San Diego taking observations preparatory to re-establishing the Tide Gauge.

Says the Sacramento *Record* of the 27th: Day before yesterday, as the Marysville train was going out of the city, the engineer discovered a little five-year-old child on the track at the Twelfth-street crossing. By the prompt application of the patent air brakes the train was stopped in time to save the child's life.

—Says a Nevada City despatch of November 29th: This morning Earl Caswell, about fourteen years of age, son of T. H. Caswell, used Danforth's fluid in kindling a fire. The can exploded, enveloping him in the flames and burning him so terribly that he cannot survive. Mr. Caswell had his hands badly burned in extinguishing the fire.

Says the Sacramento *Union* of the 27th: We learn that, on Monday afternoon, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office at Folsom met with an unpleasantness at the hands of a "heathen Chinee." The agent had been putting up gold and silver in packages at the counter, and while so engaged was called away for a moment. During this time a Chinaman, who with one or two other parties was in the office, adroitly appropriated a gold bar worth about $240 from the counter and slipped away. When the agent returned the theft was immediately detected, but by that time the thief had succeeded in getting out of sight.

The Sacramento *Record* of the 27th says: Word was received in this city yesterday to the effect that Charles D. McNaughton, a school teacher at Georgetown, in this county, had committed suicide. The story as we heard it was to the effect that he proceeded to the garden of Mr. William G. Flowers' house, and placing a shotgun to his left side, managed to discharge it so that the contents entered his heart and killed him instantly. It was said that he was laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, caused by domestic troubles. Mr. McNaughton was formerly a member of the County Board of Examiners, and a man of considerable ability. He leaves a wife, but no children.

WHAT is taken from you before you get it? Your photograph.

WHEN opposite neighbors quarrel they can never agree, because they argue from different premises.

RESULTS of a revival at Elmwood, Ill., are computed at five conversions, sixty-three bad colds, and one hundred and twenty-three flirtations.

AN Irishman being called upon for a toast, said: "Here is to the heroes who fought, bled and died at the battle of Inkerman, of whom I am one."

IN Chicago, husbands are said to be so fearful of curtain lectures that they add to their announcement of future movements the letters "W. P.," which mean "wife permitting."

A YOUNG Scotchwoman, pressed by friends to marry a decent but poor man, on the plea, "Marry for love, and work for siller," replied: "It's a' verra true, but a kiss an' a tinnefu' o' cauld water mak' a gey wairsch (tasteless) breakfast."

THE head of a Vermont firm was applied to for permission to work on a fast day by a couple of men who were noted for their laziness. Permission was given. "For," said the chief, "you can't either of you work hard enough to break the day."

"MOTHER," said a little girl who was engaged in making her doll an apron, "I believe I will be a Duchess when I grow up." How do you ever expect to be a Duchess, my daughter?" her mother asked. "Why by marrying a Dutchman, to be sure," replied the girl.

"How wonderfully all your little treasures resemble their father, Mrs. Golloper! This darling now especially reminds me of Mr. G.!" Mrs. G.: "That's not my child at all, Mr. Snuffleworth, she belongs to a neighbor of ours, and is only here spending the day." Snuffleworth makes his exit.

Liability of Telegraph Companies.

The following case was decided in the District Court of Philadelphia on the 16th inst. We copy from the *Public Ledger* of that city:

George Y. Passmore vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company.—An action for damages. The plaintiff was the owner of oil lands in West Virginia, and in 1865, securing a purchaser in Mr. Edwards of this city, telegraphed to him with reference to the purchase of the property of Mr. Edwards at $10,000, "I hold it," but the telegram delivered to Edwards read "I sold it." Shortly after oil lands fell in value and the matter fell through, and the sale was lost by reason of the error in the telegraph despatch. Between that time and 1868 plaintiff could not sell the property, and in the latter year was compelled to sell it for $4,000, the highest amount he could get.

The case, after the examination of witnesses, went to the jury on the questions of negligence and damages, there being reserved for the decision of the Court the following points:

First. Whether plaintiff could recover, the message not being insured in a repeated message?"

Second. Whether the form of the message transmitted to and received by Mr. Edwards, discharged him from his liability, under his contract to purchase, with the plaintiff?

The jury gave a verdict of $4,000 for plaintiff.

Boss Tweed on Politics.

A New York correspondent of the Reading (Penn.) *Eagle* has been interviewing Boss, during which the Boss expressed himself as follows:

"Democracy must be cleansed of everything not purely Democratic. New planks must be framed into a new and progressive platform by Democrats. The name of the party must be the Democratic party. Then receive additions to their numbers as they choose to come, taking upon themselves the duties of earnest Democrats. Thorough organization and careful work afterward, no matter how many years before success, is the only way to maintain and preserve opposition to the present party in power."

Gold and Silver in Pennsylvania.

The Plymouth *Star* is responsible for the following: The report that silver had been discovered in Union township, Luzerne county, between Hunlock's creek and Shickshinny, and in quantity to pay for mining, was received with ridicule by many as it has been generally supposed that where coal abounds no other mineral is found. These doubting ones begin to rub their eyes now when the ore is produced in quantity sufficient to satisfy any one that it is really obtained on the spot indicated, and when they find that the officers of the United States Mint at Philadelphia have pronounced the mineral to be silver. To satisfy the skeptical, a ton of the quartz was reduced, and we have seen the letter from Mr. Brooks, the reducer and refiner, in which he says that the ton of quartz yielded fourteen hundred and forty-one dollars and ninety-eight cents worth of silver and gold (the gold, of course, forming a small proportion of the value.) Now that it is known that the gentlemen concerned in the exploration have discovered the precious metal beyond the shadow of a doubt, a company is to be formed, and machinery for crushing and refining the ore will be placed in position at no distant day. The gentlemen concerned in the enterprise are men of standing in the community, whose character assures the public that there is no deception or fraud about the matter.—*Germantown Chronicle.*

THE Scranton, Penn., *Republican* gives the following account of a marvellous escape from death in one of the mines in that vicinity: "Grassy Island Shaft, above Olyphant, on Eddy Creek, is one of the deepest in the valley. Brian Fallon, the fireman, had occasion to go down the shaft part way upon a platform used for bringing up coal and carrying the miners up and down to their work. After descending to the desired vein he stepped from the platform for a few minutes to attend to some duty in one of the chambers. Returning, with a can of oil in his hand and a dim miner's lamp in his cap, he walked forward to the shaft to go up, expecting that the platform still remained where he left it, instead of being lowered to the bottom, some 300 feet below. He walked on to step on the platform, as he supposed, and to his horror he started down this dark abyss. As he began to fall he turned a perfect somersault and struck the long chain suspending the platform 300 feet below him. By mere accident he caught and clinched this as quick as lightning, as he was falling with all the rapidity his weight could give him. He clung to this for his life, and actually tore the flesh from his fingers before he could arrest his descent, 150 feet from the bottom. Smarting with the pain, yet clinging to the huge chain for his deliverance, he called the attention of the engineer to his perilous condition by a loud whistle, and was drawn up on the chain in safety."

"I'LL kill somebody before I go to supper," was the remark of Mr. Bob Cox as he walked up to the bar of a Memphis saloon and ordered his forty-third cocktail, after drinking which he began knocking off the hats of the loafers therein assembled, and flourishing his pistol with threats of shooting. They all took it meekly, and no one afforded Mr. Cox a reasonable excuse for shooting. He was beginning to get hungry, when, fortunately, a young man named Martin attempted to leave the room, and on going out looked over his shoulder to see if anybody was going to shoot at him. Mr. Cox thought this was his last chance to avoid a cold supper. "What are you looking at?" he indignantly demanded. "Nothing, Mr. Cox," was the reply, whereupon Mr. Cox promptly shot him through the head and went home to his supper. This should be a warning to all Memphis people not to look back when they start to leave a bar-room. Mr. Cox will be tried, but there is little doubt of his acquittal. He was insane from hunger, and killed Martin in self-defence.

A SAD story is told of Avery Plummer and his wife, an aged couple of New York State, who were lately on route to visit some friends in Evansville, Indiana. Instead of changing cars at Terre Haute, as they should have done in accordance with instructions, they continued on the Vandalia train. The conductor, on discovering their error, arranged to let them off at the first station so that they could return to Terre Haute. Before reaching that station, however, there was a long trestle bridge to cross. When the train reached this bridge its speed was slackened, and the old couple, thinking they had reached the station, in their haste and anxiety not to make another mistake, stepped off the car, and fall. ing a distance of fifty-nine feet below the track, they were, of course, instantly killed.

A FULL special report of the great Boston fire was sent by Atlantic cable to the London *Times*. To reach Plaister Cove, the American terminus of the cable, a special circuit had to be secured, by way of Montreal, the usual route for cable messages through Boston being broken by the fire. This report was sent from the Philadelphia office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and cost about $2,300 in gold, being probably the costliest cable message yet transmitted from this country to England, outside of the Government service.

A PIOUS Irishman, not long since, in exhorting a meeting, let his remarks take an analogical turn. "Me beloved frinds," said Pat, "all cannot be parts of the same building. Some have to be posts, some rafters, and sich like; and me frinds, if there were not already too many slapers in this house, I would be willin' to be a slaper (sleeper) myself."

SMITH D. TOWNE, the old pioneer druggist of Sonoma county, begs to thank his patrons of this and adjoining counties for their confidence and liberal patronage, extended to him during the last sixteen years, at his old stand, Phœnix Block, Petaluma, and wishes to inform them that on or about the 1st day of September next he will remove his stock "immediately next door above the old stand," where he has fitted up one of the most elegant and complete Drug and Seed Stores in this State. Having added largely to his stock, in all its varied departments of Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Seeds, etc., together with a superior selection of fine old Wines, Liquors, Cordials, Bitters, etc., which he makes a specialty and warrants for purity and adaptation to the requirements of the invalid. With these new facilities he hopes to merit a continuance of their patronage. An inspection of his new store, his goods and prices, is respectfully solicited.

NOTICE.—The old Saucelito Land and Dry Dock Company are now prepared to sell property for Villa Residences or Business purposes, or moderate terms, with perfect title.

GET THE SAUCELITO TRANSPLANTED OYSTERS—the best in the World. Wholesale trade supplied only at Morgan & Co's, No. 87 California Market, San Francisco.

TABLE OF DISTANCES

From Saucelito, as Traveled at Present.

	Miles.		Miles.
To San Francisco	5	To Tennessee Valley	3
" Reed Ranch	6	" the Lighthouse	3¾
" San Rafael	12½	" Olema	30
" Bolinas	23	" Petaluma	31

New Advertisements.

PEOPLE'S STAGE LINE.

U. S. Mail and Bamber's Express

CHANGE OF TIME.

LEAVES OLEMA, BOLinas and Woodville, at 9 o'cl'k, for Saucelito, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Connecting with 2:30 o'clock Boat.

Returning, leaves Saucelito on arrival of 11 o'clock Boat,

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

HOTEL AT BOLINAS.

Accommodations for Pleasure Parties. Fishing, Sailing and Hunting.

Errands, Packages and Freight promptly attended to.

NEW ROAD AND LOW FARE.

au31 GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

Business Lots on Favorable Terms.

FOR Sale in Block Sixteen (16), Turney Valley varying in size from 25 to 60 feet frontage. Apply to H. A. COBB, President, S. L. & F. Co.

4t.

FOR RENT.

THE COTTAGE HOUSE ADJOINING Rety's Restaurant. Apply to H. A. COBB, President, S. L. & F. Co.

au3

ABSTRACT OF TITLE

AND

CERTIFICATES OF SEARCH

TO

LANDS IN MARIN COUNTY.

HAVING MADE AN ABSTRACT OF the lands in Marin County and carefully indexed and posted them upon each piece of property to which they relate, whether portions of a RANCHO, lots in SAN RAFAEL or SAUCELITO—I am prepared to make abstracts with accuracy, completeness and despatch.

W. H. J. BROOKS,

je15-tf 621 Clay street, San Francisco.

$ MONEY BORROWERS are advised that I am the agent of unlimited Capital to Loan on farming lands and city properties, in sums as may be required. Loans to extend from 1 to 6 years, optional with the borrower, at lowest rates; interest governed entirely by the location and availability of the securities offered. Preferred securities will always command a less interest than the regular ruling rates. Interests made payable monthly, quarterly or annually, as may be agreed upon. Lands adapted to the culture of wines, grains, fruits, produce, cotton, tobacco, dairying and stock raising, as well as unimproved and uncultivated large tracts, are rated as the best securities when satisfactorily located. Borrowers who may be inconvenienced to meet advances and expenses to effect their loans, will have same advanced to them, and charged out of their loans when consummated.

FARM OWNERS wishing to sell their land and improvements, together with or without their stock and personal property, can realize in cash on same at a fair estimated valuation from purchasers who are continually seeking satisfactory properties with ready moneys to invest, in accordance with the value of the property offered. Owners will incur no expenses until a sale is consummated. Apply in person or write to S. F. WHITMAN, 518 Montgomery street, between Pine and California, San Francisco.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A SERVANT girl in Minneapolis, Minn., was recently burned with kerosene, and her employer charged her for the oil she spilled and the flour, etc., used to ease her sufferings. He then turned her adrift and she died.

A MAN will die for want of air in five minutes, for want of sleep in ten days, for want of water in a week, for want of food at varying intervals, depending on constitution, habits of life, and the circumstances of the occasion.

THE death of Mr. Justice Wiles has set the English newspapers to discussing the fact that a man may so far overwork his brain that sleeplessness of an incurable character may ensue, and continue even after the work has been given up.

THE new silver coins issued by the British Mint are so defective in workmanship that the London *Times* says of some specimens forwarded by a banker that they "are of a character that would induce any one to reject them on the ground that they could not possibly have been sent forth from any government establishment."

A VIRGINIA exchange says that there are in that State but twelve cotton factories, seven of which are situated in Petersburg. In these factories, and the four or five large flouring mills which are now run by the Appomattox, near that city, capital amounting to more than $1,000,000 is invested, which pays the stockholders dividends of from seven to twenty-five per cent. per annum. They give employment also to from 1,500 to 2,000 persons, at wages that enable them to live in easy comfort. Besides these, twenty large tobacco factories are located there, in which hundreds of thousands of dollars are invested, and in which hundreds of laborers operate.

THE WORKING PEOPLE.—The puddlers of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company at Scranton, Pa., on October 28th, went on strike for an advance of wages to $6 50 per ton. It is stated that wages for a long time past have been $5 75 per ton, but a short time ago, by a mutual understanding between the Company and the men, the prices were raised to $6 25 per ton, the agreement to take effect from November 1st. The men continued at work under this arrangement until October 26th, but on Monday, October 28th, made a demand for a further raise to $6 50 per ton, which the Company refused, and the strike ensued. The Company asserts that, having filled all their present contracts, the men only are inconvenienced, as if the works are run it would simply be done to keep the hands employed.

THE IRISHMAN'S CAT.—There is an Irishman in a western village who has a great aversion to cats, the presence of a feline of any denomination, sex or age, instantly puts him in the greatest agony. His back yard is the burial place for hundreds of the unfortunates. A few evenings since our hero's quick ear detected the stealthy step of one of his enemies. It had entered the house, gone into his lumber room, and was secreted in a stove pipe. The Irishman was in his glory, another victim was soon to be numbered among those that were. He procured a bran sack, placed it at one end of the stove pipe, while his wife had a board over the other end of the pipe. The experiment was successful; the cat ran into the bag, and very soon the mouth of the sack was tied and thrown over the Irishman's shoulder, while the lady of the house beat a furious tattoo on the cat's back. Suddenly the bag was dropped and both husband wife fled in consternation. The house has been fumigated and otherwise cleansed. The "cat" was a skunk.

APROPOS of the horse disease, it may be mentioned that the whole number of horses in the United States is 8,619,219. Of these 7,132,849 are of farms, and 1,547,370 in cities and towns and otherwise not on farms. The number of each State is as follows: Alabama 92,807, Arizona 4,432, Arkansas 202,240, California 241,146, Colorado 13,317, Connecticut 54,139. Dakota 3,243, Delaware 18,633, Florida 14,451, Georgia 110,237, Idaho 2,775, Illinois 1,017,644, Indiana 553,203, Iowa 482,786, Kansas 152,000, Kentucky 351,200, Louisiana 62,584, Maine 79,781, Maryland 102,216, Massachusetts 80,266, Michigan 253,670, Minnesota 102,678, Mississippi 104,600, Missouri 545,822, Montana 6,733, Nebraska 33,904, Nevada 14,400, New Hampshire 43,335, New Jersey 103,663, New Mexico 26,500, New York 856,241, North Carolina 114,406, Ohio 704,664, Oregon 64,625, Pennsylvania 611,488, Rhode Island 11,113, South Carolina 54,052, Tennessee 273,200, Texas 547,641, Utah 14,281, Vermont 69,775, Virginia 168,938, Washington 13,923, West Virginia 99,362, Wisconsin 270,083, Wyoming 3,763.

SENDING TO HEAVEN FOR A MINISTER. The people of one of the out-parishes of Virginia wrote to Dr. Rice, who was then at the head of the Theological Seminary in Prince Edward, for a minister. They said they wanted a man of first-rate talents, for they had run down considerably, and needed building up. They wanted one who could write well, for some of the young people were very nice about that matter. They wanted one who could visit a good deal, for their former minister had neglected that, and they wanted to bring that up. They wanted a man of very gentlemanly deportment, for some thought a great deal of that. And so they went on, describing a perfect minister. The last thing they mentioned was they gave their last minister $350. But if the Doctor would send them such a man as they had described, they would raise another $50, making it $400. The Doctor sat right down and wrote them a reply, telling them they had better forthwith make out a call for old Dr. Dwight, in heaven; for he did not know of any one in this world who answered this description. And as Dr. Dwight had been living so long on spiritual food, he might not need so much for the body, and possibly he might live on $400.

CHARLES XV, late King of Sweden. As is known, he treated all rules of etiquette with the utmost indifference, and never was more happy than when he could pass himself off as some other person. His favorite place of residence was his castle, called Ulriksdale, situated in the environs of Stockholm. Here he past his summers, and not unfrequently, a part of the Winter. One day, alone and dressed in a simple summer costume, he took a walk in his park, which was always opened to visitors. There he encountered a family of strangers who, not recognizing the King, walked up to him and asked if it were permitted to visit the castle. "Certainly," replied the King, "be so good as to follow me." And he conducted them from hall to hall, explaining everything in a manner to do credit to the most voluble cicerone. The strangers were intelligent and pleased the King, who pleased them in his turn. At the moment of separation, they begged him to tell them in what manner they could show their gratitude. "I like photographs very much," said the King. "Let us exchange portraits." They accepted, and in the evening, when the strangers returned to their hotel, they found a large photographic portrait awaiting them, at the foot of which were written these words:

"From Charles XV., King of Swoden."

AGRICULTURAL.

Rules for Preserving Fruit.

The London *Garden* gives the following as the rules of the Royal Horticultural Society for the preservation of choice fruits:

1. As the flavor of fruit is so easily affected by heterogenous odors, it is highly desirable that apple and pear rooms should be distinct.

2. The walls and the floor should be annually washed with a solution of quick-lime.

3. The room should be perfectly dry, with as uniform a temperature as practicable, and be well ventilated; but there should not be a through draft.

4. Use the utmost care in gathering fruit, handling as little as possible.

5. For present use fruit should be well ripened, but for long keeping it is better, especially with pears, that it should not have arrived at complete maturity. This point, however, requires considerable judgment.

6. No imperfect fruit should be stored with that which is sound, and all more or less decayed specimens should be removed.

7. If placed on shelves the fruit should not be more than two days gathered, and no straw should be used.

8. Where especially clean and beautiful specimens are wanted, they may be packed carefully in dry bran, or in layers of perfectly dry cotton wool, either in closed boxes or in large garden pots. Scentless sawdust will answer the same purpose, but pine sawdust is apt to communicate an unpleasant taste.

9. With care, early apples may be kept until Christmas; while many kinds may be preserved in perfection to a second year.

The rules given by American fruit growers agree very well with the above, but make especial mention that fruit rooms for slow ripening should be nearly dark, and the temperature low. Light and heat hasten maturity, and next, of course, decomposition.

A SMALL CHEESE FACTORY.—At the risk of repeating what we may have heretofore said, as to the expense of establishing a cheese factory, we give the following estimate of the cost of a small cheese factory, such as a farmer could erect alone or such as might be established by several together, forming a joint stock company—the patrons furnishing the milk taking most of the stock.

For one hundred cows, a building sixty by twenty-six feet, with sixteen feet posts, making it two stories would be required. Take twenty-four feet from the lower story for a "make room," leaving the remainder and the upper story for "curing rooms." The upper story should be partitioned the same as the lower. The "twenty four foot room" over the "make room" should be plastered and furnished with stoves suitable for curing early and late cheese. The cost depends upon the price of lumber and labor, which differ in localities. A rough substantial building, which will answer in every respect in most localities would cost $1,000. If finished with paint, etc, $1,300, it could be furnished with vat, tank, presses, hoops, scales, etc., for $300, making in all $1,300 for rough building and $1,600 for the finished one. For two hundred cows the same sized building would answer. For vat and fixtures $200, making in all $1,500 for the rough and $1,800 for finished building. This is the size of many that were built in this State this season.

Stock companies are formed by those interested taking one or more shares, which may be $50 or $100 each. A committee is chosen by the shareholders, who superintend the building of the factory, hiring of help, etc. A dairy of one hundred cows can be managed by a man of experience, with additional help, who could be hired at two or three dollars per day and board. For two hundred cows he would want an additional hand, which might be a woman and inexperienced.

The question was often asked How many cows must a factory number to pay? For an individual to build a factory to work up milk for others, at $2 per hundred, which is the common price of making and furnishing the cheese all boxed and ready for market, he would want three hundred cows or more to make it a paying business. As with an individual so with a stock company, to make the stock pay good dividends. By the plan given, the farmers build the factory themselves for the purpose of working up their own milk, which is a great saving to them over the old way, both in expense and quality of cheese. If the price named above will not pay as good interest as is just to the stockholder, the price of making should be advanced. As the patrons are the owners of the factory, they can always fix a price that will do justice to all parties.

MAKING SAUER KRAUT. The best we ever ate we made ourselves for many years, and for a considerable time with our own hands, and always from savory cabbage. It was manufactured in this wise. "In the first place let your 'stand' holding from half a barrel to a barrel, be thoroughly scalded out; the cutter, the tub and the stamper also well scalded. Take off all the outer leaves of the cabbage, halve them, remove the heart and proceed with the cutting. Lay some clean leaves at the bottom of the stand, sprinkle with a handful of salt, fill in half a bushel of cut cabbage, stamp gently until the juice just makes its appearance, and then add another handful of salt and so on until the stand is full. Cover over with cabbage leaves, place on top a clean board fitting the space pretty well, and on top of that a stone weighing ten or twelve pounds. Stand away in a cool place, and when hard freezing comes on remove to the cellar. It will be ready for use in from four to six weeks. The cabbage should be cut tolerably coarse. The Savory variety makes the best article, but it is only half as productive as the Drumhead or Flat Dutch.—*Ger. Telegraph.*

ARTESIAN WELLS are multiplying in Chicago, twenty one of them having already been bored, and in no instance has a failure to obtain a plentiful supply of water occurred. The well at Kenwood, just south of Chicago, 1,955 feet deep and five and a half inches in diameter at the bottom, yields 650 gallons per minute. It cost about $6,000. Another well in the business centre of Chicago is 1,600 feet deep, and yields 525 gallons per minute, at a cost of $7,000. The usual depth of the wells is from 1,200 to 1,300 feet, and the average cost is $6,000 for a five and a half inch well, 1,200 feet deep, and $5,000 for a four and a half inch bore to the same depth. The surface pressure of the water varies from 22 to 35 pounds to the square inch, and the latter pressure is sufficient to throw a stream to the height of one hundred feet. The deepest well in Chicago is in the South Park, where the bore, three and a half inches in diameter, has been carried down 1,640 feet. The comparative smallness of the flow from this well is adduced as an argument in favor of larger borings.

THREE large companies in Westphalia, Germany, have combined themselves into one association, which has perhaps the greatest connection with the iron trade in the world. The annual production of the works which it controls is 20,000 tons of steel and 250,000 tons of iron in various forms, such as pig, rail, etc.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

THE St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company are planting a crop of acorns along their line of road on the prairie, to protect the track from driving snow-storms. They have adopted this method in lieu of the snow fences used for that purpose heretofore."

THE largest snow-plow in the world is approaching completion in Omaha. The monster will weigh fifty tons, and will be operated by three of the heaviest engines on the U. P. road. The cost will be over $5,000. It is calculated that there can be very few snow-drifts on the Union Pacific that this plow will not clean out.

WHEN an animal is killed or hurt by the cars on the Kansas Pacific the section boss fills out a blank form describing the locality of the accident, &c. One of the questions in the form is, "What disposition is made of the animals?" The answer returned to this query in the case of a Texas steer run over the other day was, "disposition mild and gentle."

ATTEMPT to wreck railroad trains for the purpose of plundering the baggage, are becoming alarmingly frequent. A train on the Old Colony and Newport Railroad in Massachusetts, with its living freight, narrowly escaped destruction from this cause a few days ago. The engineer discovered a rail laid across the track, fortunately, in time to stop the train before reaching the spot. In the sudden check which followed the application of the brakes, however, the blow-off cock broke, and the engineer was badly scalded by the escaping steam.

$1,000,000 DAMAGES. DENVER CITY, Nov. 15th.—In the District Court to-day a decision was rendered in the case of the Kansas Pacific Railroad against the Union Pacific Railroad for $1,000,000 damages, and to restrain the Union Pacific from discriminating against the Kansas Pacific road. The pleading of the Union Pacific Company in the first case, that this court had no jurisdiction without their voluntary appearance, was overruled by Judge Wells, but their pleading of impropriety, in the summons in the second case, was sustained, and the case dismissed.

The Presidential Election.

The full returns of the Presidential election show that Grant and Wilson Electors have been chosen by thirty States, having 292 votes, and Greeley and Brown Electors by seven States, having 74 votes, a majority for Grant and Wilson of 218 votes.

The following are the Grant and Wilson States:

Maine	7	Alabama	10
New Hampshire	5	Mississippi	8
Vermont	5	Arkansas	6
Massachusetts	13	Ohio	22
Rhode Island	4	Indiana	15
Connecticut	6	Illinois	21
New York	35	Michigan	11
New Jersey	9	Wisconsin	10
Pennsylvania	29	Kansas	5
Delaware	3	Iowa	11
Virginia	11	Minnesota	5
West Virginia	5	Nebraska	3
North Carolina	10	California	6
South Carolina	7	Oregon	3
Florida	4	Nevada	3
Total			292

The following are the Greeley and Brown States:

Maryland	8	Kentucky	12
Georgia	11	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	8	Missouri	15
Texas	8		
Total			74

CURIOUS VOTING FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. It was rather curious in looking over the detailed returns of the vote for the Presidential Electoral Ticket to observe that some voters "scratched" the names of the Electors. There were differences ranging from a single "scratch" out of sixty-nine thousand votes, up to seventy odd "scratches." This is the kind of discrimination in voting that is pleasant to the eyes of men who act independently of parties, whenever it is exercised with intelligence. But it is clear that the men who "scratched" the name of any Elector from the ticket they voted had no clear conception of what they were doing. The man who voted the Grant Electoral ticket was only voting to give twenty-nine other men authority to cast that many votes for General Grant, and the man who voted the Greeley Electoral ticket was in like manner striving to have the same number of Electoral votes given to his candidate. The merits or demerits of the men whose names were on the tickets had nothing to do with the matter. Hence whenever a voter "scratched" a name from his ticket he was doing that much towards *defeating his own purpose* to have the whole twenty-nine Electoral votes cast for his Presidential favorite. If he only desired twenty-eight Electoral votes to be given to his candidate and one of the votes to his antagonist, the thing could be understood. It is one of the anomalous phases in the character of voting humanity that it *will* do such stupid things when exercising the "freeman's privilege." Some of the "scratches" can be traced clearly to personal spleen, and some others to the prejudice of color, religion and race. But they were all stupid, for the reason just given, that in "scratching" the name of a Presidential Elector the voter is acting in a way to defeat his own purpose.—*Phil'a Ledger.*

THE Official returns of the election in Delaware show that U. S. Grant received 11,116 votes, and Horace Greeley, Democrat-Liberal, 10,208 votes, and therefore that Grant carried the State by a majority of 908 votes. In 1868, Horatio Seymour, Democrat, carried Delaware by a majority of 3267. At the recent election for Congressman, James R. Lofland, Republican, received 11,377 votes, and Custus W. Wright, Democrat, received 11,025 votes. James R. Lofland, Republican, is therefore elected by a majority of 352 votes.

GRANT'S majority in Pennsylvania, as shown by the official returns, reaches the colossal proportion of 137,728 votes. This is the largest this or any other State ever cast, and shows the great strength Grant has with the people of this Commonwealth. The falling off of the vote of November from that of October is 109,497, of which only 3,698 is Republican. Lincoln's majority in 1860 was immense, but Grant's in 1872 is so great that in all probability it will never be paralleled.

VERMONT, official, gives Grant 41,487, Greeley, 10,947, and O'Conor, 593, a majority for Grant over Greeley of 30,540.

A SCOTCH Clergyman was one day catechising his flock in the church. The church-officer being somewhat ill-read in the catechism, thought it best to keep a modest place near the door in the hope of escaping the inquisition. But the clergyman called him forward. "John," said he, "what is baptism?" "Oh, sir," answered John, scratching his head, "ye ken it's juist saxpence to me and fifteen pence to the precentor."

SAUCELITO LAND AND FERRY COMPANY.

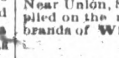
H. A. COBB, ... PRESIDENT
W. H. TILLINGHAST, ... VICE PRESIDENT
MAURICE DORE, ... TREASURER
J. H. SAYRE, ... SECRETARY

Directors:
H. A. Cobb, J. E. de la Montagnie,
John H. Baird, F. MacCrellish,
H. B. Platt. Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Emile Grisar.

President, ... H. A. COBB
Capt. Steamer *Princess*, ... H. H. ANDREWS
je10-tf

Saucelito Ferry.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.



ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, September 7th, the Steamer

PRINCESS

WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,
(MEIGGS' WHARF)
At 8:45 and 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

SAUCELITO
At 8 A. M. 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.

☞ On SATURDAY an Extra Boat from Saucelito at 5:15 P. M.

☞ On MONDAY an Extra Boat from San Francisco (Meiggs' Wharf) at 7 A. M.

SUNDAY TIME.

From Meiggs' Wharf.	From Saucelito.
10 A. M.	11 A. M.
12 M.	1 P. M.
2 P. M.	3 P. M.
4 P. M.	5 P. M.

B. A. COBB, President,
ap13-tf 327 Montgomery street.

LATEST NEWS
BY
BAMBER & CO'S
Newspaper Express.

SAN FRANCISCO DAILY PAPERS

DELIVERED AT THE RESIDENCES OF SUBscribers at the following low rates:

	Cts.
Alta, (with Sunday edition)	50
Evening Bulletin, per week	37½
Morning Bulletin, "	37½
Examiner, "	25
Post, (German) "	25
La Sociedad, "	25
Calf "	12
Demokrat, "	25
Courier, "	50
Nuevo Mundo, "	25

☞ Papers delivered immediately on the arrival of the cars.

Also, San Francisco Eastern and Foreign Magazines at city rates. Leave orders with

A. F. HINMAN,
Agent for the Saucelito Herald,
Office—C Street, near Fifth, San Rafael.
jy22-tf

W. A. SCOLLAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE,

ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH the well known retail Saloon,

No. 1534 STOCKTON STREET,

Near Union, San Francisco. The Country Trade supplied on the most reasonable terms with the choicest brands of **Wines, Liquors and Cigars.** mh9-tf

RAILROAD RESTAURANT,

SAUCELITO,

LOUIS SCHUEZE, - - - - Proprietor,

ADJOINING THE STEAMBOAT landing. A beautiful hall in which there will be dancing every Sunday afternoon. A fine piano at the service of visitors. Picnics, fishing and hunting parties provided for at short notice. Meals at all hours at San Francisco prices. Guests will be provided with the best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The apartments for lodgers are spacious, well furnished and airy. je15-tf

BAY VIEW HOTEL,

BOLINAS.

TOURISTS AND INVALIDS WILL find many attractions in this vicinity. Seaside views, ocean breakers, boating, fishing, hunting and fishing. Good accommodations for guests. Stages from Saucelito three times every week, running through to Olema with connections to and from San Rafael and Point Reyes.

je15-tf GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

A. FOLSOM,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER.

No. 531 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.

Every description of Carriages, Express Wagons, Buggies, etc., made to order, of the best materials and workmanship.

Repairing and General Blacksmithing done with promptness, and at prices to suit the times. jy15-tf

Norton's Patent Door and Gate Hinges.

FOR SALE BY BAKER & HAMILTON, 13 to 19 Front Street, and PILLSBURY, WEBB & CO., N. E. corner Front and Pine Streets, San Francisco. au24-tf

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OF EVERY description, done at the office of the Saucelito Herald.

O, DON'T YOU REMEMBER?

Air—Ben Bolt.

Don't you remember lame Sally, Joe Jones?
Lame Sally, whose nose was so brown!
Who looked like a clam if you gave her a smile,
And went into fits at your frown?
In the old goose pond in the orchard, Joe Jones,
Where the goslings are learning to swim,
Lame Sally went fishing one wet, windy day,
And there by mistake tumbled in.

Under old Sim's brush fence, Joe Jones,
That winds at the foot of the hill,
Together we've seen the old camel go round,
Grinding cider at Appleton's mill.
The mill wheel is oven wood now, Joe Jones,
The rafters fell on to a cow,
And the weasels and rats that crawl round as you pass,
Are the lords of the cider mill now.

Do you remember the pig pen of logs, Joe Jones,
Which stood on the path to the barn?
And the shirt button trees, where they grow on the boughs,
Which we sewed on our jackets with yarn?
The pig pen has gone to decay, Joe Jones,
And the lightning the tree overcome,
And down where the onions and carrots once grew,
Great thistles as big as your thumb.

Don't you remember the school, Joe Jones?
And the master who wore the old wig?
And the shady nook by the crook of the brook,
Where we played with Aunt Catharine's pig!
Mice live in the master's wig, Joe Jones,
The brook with the crook is now dry
And the boys and the girls that were playmates then,
Have grown up ever so high.

There is a change in the things I love, Joe Jones,
They have changed from the good to the bad
And I feel in my stomach, to tell you the truth,
I'd like to go home to my dad.
Twelve times twelve months have passed, Joe Jones,
Since I knocked off your nose with a rail!
And yet I believe I'm your only friend,
Joe Jones of the Hurricane Gale.

"GOD SAVE OUR PRESIDENT."

BY FRANCIS DE HASS JARVIES.

All hail! Unfurl the stripes and stars,
The banner of the free;
Ten times ten thousand patriots greet
The shrine of liberty.
Come with one heart, one hope, one aim,
An undivided band,
To elevate, with solemn rites,
The ruler of our land.

Not to invest a potentate
With robes of majesty;
Not to confer a kingly crown,
Nor bend a subject knee;
We bow beneath no sceptred sway,
Obey no royal nod;
Columbia's sons, erect and free,
Kneel only to their God.

Our ruler boasts no kingly rank,
No ancient, princely line,
No regal right to sovereignty,
Ancestral and divine.
A patriot, at his country's call,
Responding to her voice
One of the people—he becomes
A sovereign by our choice.

And now before the mighty pile
We've reared to Liberty,
He swears to cherish and defend
The charter of the free!
God of our country! seal his oath
With thy supreme assent
God save the Union of the States!
God save our President!

Washington Chronicle.

THE SUNBEAM'S LAST KISS.

BY MARY LIVINGSTON.

On a little bed of spotless white
A sunbeam cast its golden light,
Kissing a pure brow young and fair,
Kissing a curl of her soft brown hair.

But the little sleeper is calm and still,
She heeds not the sunbeam that wanders at will,
Shining along on her dainty bed,
Softly caressing her precious head.

She does not raise those little hands,
To catch the sunbeam's golden sands,
That oft she said in childish glee
The does, good God has sent to me

Her hands are folded on her breast,
Her eyes are closed in perfect rest,
The sunbeam kisses her lips and brow,
Tenderly kisses a dead child now

And when the sunbeam came again,
It looked for the little one all in vain;
It shone as of old on the nursery floor,
But the child was gone gone evermore.

Milwaukee Sentinel

"MISUNDERSTOOD."

Silence is no certain token
That no secret grief is there;
Sorrow which is never spoken
Is the heaviest load to bear.

Seldom can the heart be lonely
If it sees a brother still,
Self-forgetting, seeking only
Empty cups of love to fill.

'Twill not be a fruitless labor,
Overcome this ill with good;
Try to understand your neighbor,
And you will be understood.

New Swords.—The new sword for staff and field officers prescribed by the War Department will be supplied with two scabbards, one nickle plated, to be worn with dress, and one browned, to be used with undress uniform. It is expected that these swords will be ready for issue to the several arsenals about the first of December. The Ordinance department will soon be able to furnish officers of light artillery with the authorized saber.

LOOSE THREADS.

SOMETHING to boot—An impertinent dun.

A PLEDGE of love—Pawning the engagement ring.

HARD to bear with equine-imity—the horse distemper.

WHISKEY is said to be a horn of plenty, because it will corn you copiously.

WHY was Herodias' daughter like the Fenians? Because she had a head sent her.

A SECRET has been defined as "anything made known to everybody in a whisper."

THE liquor dealer, unlike other merchants, increases his stock by "reducing" it.

TAXES which every wife is willing that the husband shall sow—solitaires, in her ears.

"THIS is the rock of ages," said the father, after rocking two hours, and the baby still awake.

A YOUNG man being asked if he was a professional tobacco smoker, replied, "No, am a chewer."

WHY is a lady who wears her own hair unlike the Ark? Because she is not going to mount 'ary rat.

THERE are two things in this world that are not safe to trifle with—a woman's opinion and the business end of a wasp.

NOT so bad—To print on wedding cards, "Please adopt your presents to an income of $1,800," or other sum, according to circumstances.

"SHALL I have your hand?" said an exquisite to a belle, as the dance was about to commence. "With all my heart," was the soft response.

A WRITER says: "It is not the drinking, but getting sober, that is so terrible in a drunkard's life!" "Why get sober at all, then?" says Smuggles.

A PRUDENT match-making mamma gave the following candid advice to her daughter: "Oh, marry the man you love, girl, if he is as rich as Croesus."

A MAN, in what he knows of farming, gives a plan to remove widow's weeds, he says a good-looking man has only to say, "Will thou," and they will.

AN exuberant youth of Pittsfield said to a supposed friend: "Hello, Joe! Oh, excuse me, I thought you were another man!" Laconic stranger: "I am."

AN amateur journalist of Indianapolis has made a fortune by his pen. His father-in-law died of grief after reading one of his editorials, and left him $130,000.

"ARE you not afraid that whiskey'll get into your head?" asked a stranger of a man he saw drinking at a bar. "No," said the toper, "this liquor's to weak to climb."

"MASTER's away from home, sir, would you please to leave your name?" "Fait, an' what should I be leavin' me name for, bedad! when he knows me quite well?"

"WHAT are you doing there, you rascal?" "Merely taking cold, sir." "It looked to me as if you were stealing ice." "Well, yes—perhaps it will bear that construction."

THERE is a man in Columbia so fond of money that it is said, after paying a man a bill, he walks down home with him so as to be near the money as long as possible.

A FRENCH bonnet maker told a customer who complained of the price demanded for a new bonnet: "Consider, madam, it cost me three sleepless nights merely to imagine it!"

A MAN who married Miss Take, after having courted Miss Lloyd, was told by a friend that it was reported that he was married to Miss Lloyd. "It was a Miss Take, I assure you," he replied.

JUDGE men by their actions and not by their professions. Rogues have often smooth tongues, and honest men not unfrequently use rough expressions from a morbid dread of seeming hypocritical.

AT a young ladies' debating club the following question was lately discussed: "Which gives the girls the most pleasure—to hear herself praised, or to hear another girl run down?" No decision was arrived at.

A TRULY great man, according to the idea of an old lady, is one who eats kerfuls of his clothes, don't drink spirits, can read the Bible without spelling the words, and eat a cold dinner on wash day without grumbling."

THE Hampshire editor who wrote his editorials with chalk on the sole of his shoes, and went barefoot while the printers set the copy, has purchased a ream of second-hand envelopes, and engaged a girl to turn them inside out.

THE wedding procession of John Alden and Priscilla, with some modifications, was acted over again in New Bedford, Mass., by a bridle pair, who were carried from a hotel to the railroad depot in a hack drawn by oxen, with white ribbons on their horns.

TWO Detroit sisters ran away and got married the other night. When they returned to pacify their papa, they found the old gentleman in such a state of hilarity at the removal of the burden of their millinery bills that the newly made husband became painfully sad.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Halifax Morning *Chronicle* writes to say that in Bonavista harbor a gigantic cuttle fish had been captured measuring thirty feet from the tip of the horns to the extremity of the tail, and having a bill, the top of which resembles that of the largest eagle, and the under part that of a parrot."

PEOPLE who are always complaining of their bad luck are generally those who have done nothing to deserve any better. They dawdle away years in the hope of making a fortune "some day" by a single lucky stroke, and find, when it is too late, that the "some day" never comes, patient enduring industry wins more of the world's prizes than the spasmodic efforts of the most brilliant genius.

IN Mr John Heath's family were old slaves, Cuff and Kate, and one Primus, of whom various anecdotes are related. Mr. Heath, who was fond of quizzing Primus, asked him one day which were the heavier, a pound of lead or a pound of feathers. "A pound of lead," says Primus, promptly. "Course a pound of lead is the heaviest." A laugh ensued at Primus' expense. "Don't you b'lieve it, Massa? You go stick your head in de fire place and let Primus go a top de house and drop a pound of feathers and a pound of lead down de chimbly on your head; den see which is de heaviest."

SOMETHING LIKE A HUSBAND.—During a late trial of a case in Canada, a Dutch witness persisted in telling what his wife told him. To this of course the counsel objected, and it was so ruled by the judge. Mynheer, however, again proceeded to tell exhaust how it was," when the counsel sang out, "How do you know?" "My vive told me," was the answer. This was repeated several times. Presently the judge, unable to contain himself any longer, interrupted, "Suppose your wife were to tell you that the heavens had fallen, what would you think?" "Vell, I should tink toy vas down."

MARKET REVIEW.

Domestic Produce.

FRIDAY EVENING, November 29, 1872.

BREAD—There has continued an active demand for local consumption and the interior with a fair export inquiry during the week under review. Following are the California Cracker Co's rates: Assorted Crackers, 8c ₱ lb; Boston do, 6½c; Butter do, 6½c; Cream do, 8c; Graham do, 7c; Picnic do, 6½c; Soda do, first class, 6c, and second class, 4½c; Santa Clara do, 8c; Sugar do, 7½c; Water do, 6½c; Oyster do, 7c; Milk Biscuit, 8c; Wine do, 8c; Seed Cake, 10c; La Grand or Overland, 8c; Jenny Lind, extra, 8½c; Ginger Cake, 8½c; Ginger Snaps, 12½c; Congress Cakes, 25c; Wafer Biscuit, 8c; Pilot Bread, first class, 5c, and second class, 4½c; Saloon Pilot, 6c; Ship Biscuit, 3½c; Lemon do, 9c.

FLOUR—The local trade has been rather quiet, while for export only a limited inquiry has existed. Quotations are unchanged since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 4000 bbls California extra, 1000 do Oregon extra and 1500 do California superfine, partly for export, at current rates. We quote local brands—Extra at $5 12½@5 25 and superfine at $3 75@4; interior and Oregon brands—Extra at $4 62½@5 in sks ₱ 196 lbs.

WHEAT—The market has been firm, but at advanced rates, during the week. The receipts, however, have been fair. Sales aggregate about 50,000 sks fair to choice at $1 60@1 67½, the latter for choice Santa Clara. Quotable at the close at $1 47½@1 50 for dark coast; bright do, $1 55@1 60; choice shipping, $1 65; do milling, $1 67½ ₱ 100 lbs. The Liverpool market is telegraphed to-day at 12s 6d@12s 8d for average; Club, 12s 3d@12s 6d—an advance of 2d ₱ cental since our last weekly summary.

BARLEY—The market has been very firm, at advanced rates, since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 15,000 sks at $1 30@1 45 ₱ 100 lbs for coast and bay which is the range at the close.

OATS—The demand has continued fair, in a jobbing way, at advanced rates, during the past week. About 2000 sks fair to choice sold at $1 95@2 05 ₱ 100 lbs, which is the range at the close.

HAY—The receipts have continued fair during the week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $14@21 for ordinary to choice ₱ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at $8@9 ₱ ton for cargo lots.

CORN—We quote the range at $1 27½@1 30 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEANS—The market has remained steady, and the following are the current rates: White kinds, 3¼@3½c, and Pink, 3@3½c ₱ lb.

POTATOES—The receipts have continued free, with a moderate demand, since last Wednesday. At the close we quote the range at $1@1 45; Carolina, 1½@2½c ₱ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Quotable at $3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

BRAN—Quotable at $27 50 ₱ ton from the mill.

MIDDLINGS—We quote feed at $32 50 ₱ ton from the mills.

RYE—Quotable at $2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at $2@2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Quotable as follows: Canary, 4½c; Flax, 3c; and Mustard, 1¾@2½c ₱ lb.

HIDES—The market remains steady. Sales of 1400 California dry, usual selection, at 17@18c; 1300 salted at 9@9c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Market dull at 6@6½c ₱ lb.

FRUITS—We quote the jobbing rates for green fruits as follows: Apples, $1@1 75 ₱ box; Limes, $15 ₱ M; Cherries, 8@10c ₱ lb; Gooseberries, 4@6c ₱ lb; Apricots, 5@6c ₱ lb; Pears, 75c@$1 50 ₱ box; Plums, 10@12½c ₱ lb; Figs, 8c ₱ lb; Peaches, 8@10c ₱ lb; Grapes, 2@ 12½c ₱ lb; Quinces, $2 ₱ box; Malaga Lemons, $13 ₱ box; Cranberries, $14@15 ₱ bbl; Strawberries, 20c ₱ lb.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE—Fresh Butter continues in good supply. Eggs are steady. Cheese firm. We quote:

—BUTTER—California fresh roll, 50@60c for fair to choice; firkin, 25@32½c; Eastern firkin, ordinary to fair, 28@32½c, choice, 37½@38½c.

—CHEESE—California, 12@15c; Eastern, 14@16c.

—EGGS—California, 55@57½c ₱ dozen; Eastern, 25@30c; Oregon, 48c.

CURED MEATS—The following are the jobbing quotations:

—HAMS—California, 17@18c ₱ lb; Oregon, 16c; Eastern do, 19@20c.

—BACON—California, 13@14½c; Eastern sugar cured, Breakfast, 14½@16c; do, clear, 12@13c.

—LARD—California, 11½@12c; Oregon, none in market; Eastern, in tcs, 11½@12c; do in cases, 13@13½c; do in kegs, 13@13½c.

FRESH MEATS—The market has been steady with no material change in prices since our last weekly review. The following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers:

—BEEF—For first quality, 8@9c; second do 6@7c; third do 4½@5½c ₱ lb.

—VEAL—At 8@11c ₱ lb.

—MUTTON—At 6½c ₱ lb.

—LAMB—7@8c ₱ lb.

—PORK—Dressed, grain fed, 6@6½c; on foot, grain-fed, 5½@6c ₱ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supplies have been free with a fair demand at generally improved rates since our last weekly review.

—FOWLS—Hens, large, $5@5 50; Spring Chickens $4@4 50; Roosters, $7@7 50 ₱ dozen.

—DUCKS—Tame at $9@10 ₱ dozen.

—GEESE—Tame at $10@10 ₱ doz.

—TURKEYS—Alive, 21@22c; Dressed, 23@25c ₱ lb.

—QUAIL, $2 ₱ doz.

—DUCKS—Wild, $1 50@4 ₱ doz.

—HARE—$3@3 50 ₱ doz.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

HENS—Large, 75c@$1 each.
CHICKENS—Large, 75c each.
DUCKS—Tame, $1 each.
HARE—37½c each.
RABBITS—12½c each.
PIGEONS—Tame, $2 50@3 ₱ doz.
GEESE—Tame, $1 50@2 each.
TURKEYS—25@30c ₱ lb.
SNIPE—$2 50@3 ₱ dozen.
QUAIL, $2 50@3 50 ₱ doz.
DUCKS—Wild, 37½c@$1 ₱ pair.

SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The height is reckoned from the level of average low water. When the time in the A. M. column is followed by F, it is afternoon, and when in the P. M. column by A, it is forenoon.

Nov.	HIGH WATER A. M.		HIGH WATER P. M.		LOW WATER A. M.		LOW WATER P. M.	
	h. m.	Feet	h. m.	Feet	h. m.	Feet	h. m.	Feet
29	10 42	5			3 46	1.3	9 43	0.1
30	0 16	4.8	11 14a	5.0	4 24	1.6	6 56	0.7
Dec 1	1 04	4.9	11 51a	5.0	5 00	1.9	8 03	0.7
2	1 47	4.9	0 34	5.0	5 37	2.2	7 31	0.9
3	2 35	4.8	1 24	5.1	7 05	2.5	8 44	0.9
4	3 28	4.8	2 19	5.0	8 00	2.7	9 17	0.6
5	4 26	4.8	3 22	4.9	9 17	2.6	10 07	0.3

SUN—November 29.

Sun rises.....7 00 | Sun sets.....4 57

Railroads.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

MONDAY, Oct. 7th, 1872,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7.00 A. M. (Daily) Atlantic Express Train (via Oakland) for Sacramento, Marysville, Redding and Portland, O., Ogden, Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

7.15 A. M. (Daily) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento; making close connection at Napa with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) S. F. and N. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Donahue with Trains for Cloverdale; making close connection at Lakeville with Stages for Sonoma.

2.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Stockton Steamer (from Broadway wharf) touching at Vallejo, Benicia and Landings on the San Joaquin River.

3.00 P. M. (Daily) San Jose Passenger Train, (via Oakland) stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Passenger Train (via Oakland) for Lathrop, Merced, Visalia, Tipton and Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Cal. P. R. R. Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) connecting at Vallejo with Trains for Calistoga, Knight's Landing and Sacramento.

4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) touching at Benicia and Landings on the Sacramento River.

6.30 P. M. (Daily) Overland Emigrant Train, (via Oakland)—Through Freight and Accommodation.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 00, 8 10, 9 20, 10 10, and 11 20 A. M., 12 10, 1 50, 3 00, 4 00, 5 15, 6 30, 8 16, 9 30 and *11 30 P. M. (9 30, 11 20 and 9 00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn (for San Francisco), *5 30, 6 40, 7 00, 9 00 and 11 00 A. M., 1 00, 2 40, 4 55, 6 15, 7 55 and 10 10 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *5 40, 6 50, 8 00, 9 10, 10 00, and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 40, 3 50, 5 30, 6 20, 8 05 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 20, 9 00 and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave Haywards (for San Francisco), *5 45, 7 00 and 10 46 A. M., and 4 30 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, *6 40, 7 35, 9 00 and 11 30 A. M., 1 30, 4 05, and 5 50 P. M.

* Except Sundays. T. H. GOODMAN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
A. N. TOWNE,
General Superintendent. oc4

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 9th, 1872, PASSENGER Trains will leave San Francisco For Hollister, Salinas City and Way Stations at 8:40 A. M. For San Jose and Way Stations at *3:30 and 4:40 P. M.

* Saturdays at 4:40 P. M. | Sundays excepted.

FREIGHT TRAINS Through Trains will leave San Francisco at 6:15 A. M. Trains for San Jose and Way Stations at 1:00 P. M.

A. N. TOWNE, A. C. BARRETT,
General Superintendent. Assistant Superintendent
J. L. WILLCUTT, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

On and after Monday, December 2d, 1872 no freight will be received at Depot of Central Pacific Railroad, Fourth and Townsend streets, after 4 o'clock P. M. Freight for points on the Oregon Division, to be forwarded on day of delivery, must be receipted for before 3 o'clock P. M.

no28 1w R. W. MONTAGUE, Freight Agent.

California.

NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA

Mail Steamship Co.,

Contractors for carrying the British and American Mails via

HONOLULU.

THE MAGNIFICENT PADDLE-wheel Steamship

DAKOTA,

N. INGERSOLL.....Commander

Will leave Mission-street wharf at 12 o'clock noon,

WEDNESDAY..... DECEMBER 4th, 1872

(On arrival of London Mails,)

For Honolulu and thence, without change, to

AUCKLAND and NEW ZEALAND PORTS,

Transferring Freight and Passengers to British Steamers for

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.

Special attention has been paid to VENTILATION on Steamers of this Line to secure health and comfort passing through the TROPICS.

For Freight, passage, or further information, apply at the offices of the Line, 414 MARKET STREET.

no19 I. W. RAYMOND, Agent.

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON.

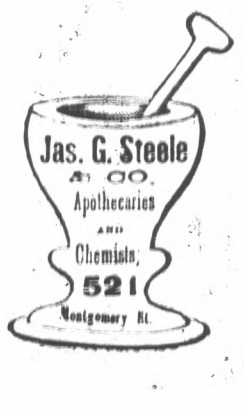
THE OREGON STEAMSHIP Company's Steamship

JOHN L. STEPHENS,

F. CONNOR.....Commander

Will leave Folsom-street wharf for the above port on SATURDAY, November 30, at 4 o'clock P M.

no28 WM. NORRIS, Agent



ja30-1f